

AUSTRIA'S NEW PEACE FEELER

Party of Hungarians Arrive in Vienna to Aid the Movement.

ASKS HOLLAND TO MEDIATE

Vienna Correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt Says The Hague Already Has Sent Out Invitations to the Conference.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—Austria-Hungary has requested Holland to invite the belligerents to take part in peace negotiations, says the Vienna correspondent of the Vienna Tageblatt. The correspondent adds that Holland has sent out the invitations.

A delegation of Hungarian statesmen, headed by Premier Wekerle, has arrived at Vienna in connection with a new peace move, according to the Cologne Gazette.

The members of the Wekerle party were Count Stephen Tisza and Count Julius Andrássy, former premiers of Hungary, and Count Albert Apponyi, the Hungarian minister of instruction.

The German newspapers are devoting much attention to the political affairs of Austria and Hungary and say that the formation of a coalition cabinet in each country is contemplated. According to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen, the Austrian ministers have become panic-stricken, and are ready to make concessions to the separatist parties.

This newspaper says that Baron Von Hussarek, the Austrian premier, intends to form a coalition ministry and carry out reforms in the direction of federalization where he believes federalization will result in Austria-Hungary quitting the war and terminating the alliance with Germany, and lead, in effect, to the dissolution of the dual monarchy.

Telegrams from Vienna report that a great sensation was caused by the speech of the Czech deputy, Stanek, who expounded in the reichstag the Czech-Slovak program and violently attacked Germany and Hungary.

The speech created a wild uproar among the German deputies, who accused Stanek of treachery and shameless disloyalty, and the president called the offending deputy to order.

Paris, Oct. 5.—A delegate from the German minority Socialist party, representing the central association of German syndicates, an organization similar to the French General Confederation of Labor, has arrived in Geneva, according to the Journal De Geneve, and is said to be the bearer of documents stating that the German minority Socialist party is in favor of the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine to France providing a plebiscite is first held.

MANY KILLED IN EXPLOSIONS

Shell-Loading Plant Near Perth Amboy, N. J., Wrecked by Series of Great Blasts.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 7.—A dozen explosions shattered the T. A. Gillespie shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., near here. Two thousand persons, many of them women, were at work when the blast, followed by fire, started.

Two ambulance loads of injured have arrived here and the victims taken to the city hospital. They brought with them reports that more than 100 workmen are believed to have been killed in the explosion, as the full night shift was at work at the time.

U. S. SHIP IS SUNK IN CRASH

Forty-One Rescued When Herman Frasch Goes Down in Seven Minutes.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Sinking of the American steamer Herman Frasch as a result of collision with the American steamer George G. Henry, was announced by the navy department. The Frasch sank in seven minutes. Forty-one survivors have been accounted for. The collision occurred a few miles out.

TO ATTACK CONSTANTINOPLE

General D'Esperay Says "Vanquished Turk Will Be Thrown Back into Asia."

Saloniki, Oct. 7.—"We will soon direct our blow at Constantinople, and the vanquished Turk will be thrown once and for all into Asia," declared Gen. Franchet D'Esperay, the allied commander-in-chief on the Macedonian front, replying to a demonstration.

Granville Stuart Is Dead.

Missoula, Mont., Oct. 7.—Granville Stuart, pioneer and one of the best known figures in the history of Montana, died here. He was an author and historian and was United States minister to Paraguay and Uruguay.

Belgian Gets Thirty-Third Hun.

Havre, Oct. 7.—In aerial fighting on the Flanders front British aviators destroyed four German machines. Lieutenant Coppens of the Belgian army set a German balloon on fire, bringing his victories to 33.



BEAT SUFFRAGE BILL

LACKS TWO VOTES OF TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY NEEDED.

President Wilson's Appeal in Behalf of Resolution Made No Change in Voting.

Washington, Oct. 3.—By a vote of 53 to 31, the senate failed to give the two-thirds majority necessary to adopt the resolution passed by the house submitting to the states the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the federal constitution.

President Wilson's appeal in behalf of the resolution apparently made no change in the voting, the opposition obtaining every vote it claimed. The majority lacked two votes of the necessary two-thirds and the change recorded for Senator Jones made it three.

The vote was as follows: Democrats, For—Ashurst, Chamberlain, Culberson, Gerry, Gore, Henderson, Johnson (S. D.), Kendrick, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Martin (Ky.), Myers, Nugent, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson, Shafroth, Sheppard, Smith (Ariz.), Thomas, Thompson, Vardaman, Walsh—26.

Republicans, For—Calder, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, France, Goff, Gronna, Jones (Wash.), Kelllogg, Kenyon, LaFollette, Lenroot, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, New, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Warren, Watson—27. For—53.

Democrats, Against—Bankhead, Bennett, Fletcher, Gulon, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Jones (N. M.), Martin (Va.), Overman, Pomerene, Reed, Sausbury, Shields, Simmons, Smith (Ga.), Smith (Md.), Smith (S. C.), Trammell, Underwood, Williams, Wolcott—21.

Republicans, Against—Baird, Brandegee, Dillingham, Drew, Hale, Dodge, McLean, Penrose, Wadsworth, Weeks—30. Against—31.

The following senators were paired: Beckham of Kentucky, (Dem.) against with Hollis of New Hampshire and Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, (Reps.); Borah of Idaho, (Rep.) against with Fall of New Mexico and Harding of Ohio (Reps.); Knox of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) against with Johnson of California and Sherman of Illinois, (Reps.); Swanson, Virginia, (Dem.) against with Willey of Missouri and King of Utah (Deems.).

TO BUILD 454 MORE SHIPS

Hurley Gives Plans to House Committee in Asking for \$484,000,000 for Fiscal Year.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Construction of 454 vessels of 1,800,000 deadweight tons is the additional program of the shipping board disclosed to the house appropriations committee by Chairman Hurley in explaining his request for additional authorization of \$484,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

Withdraws Crozier's Name.

Washington, Oct. 3.—President Wilson notified the senate that he had withdrawn the nomination for reappointment as chief of ordnance of Maj. Gen. William Crozier. This nomination was submitted to the senate on December last, but the senate failed to act upon it.

Crowder Calls 29,999 Students.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Provost Marshal General Crowder called for 29,999 grammar school graduates from 42 states and the District of Columbia, to entrain October 15 for technical schools. Of these 980 will be negroes.

Munition Maker Is Held.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 5.—W. J. Oliver, manufacturer, and ten officers and employees of the W. J. Oliver Manufacturing company were arrested on charges of conspiracy, in the manufacture of defective shells.

U. S. WARSHIP IS TORPEDOED

Tampa, Former Coast Guard Cutter, Sunk in Bristol Channel, September 26.

118 MEN REPORTED MISSING

Ten Officers and 102 Enlisted Men, in Addition to One British Officer and Five Civilian Employees, Lost.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Ten officers and 102 enlisted men, in addition to one British officer and five civilian employees, were lost when the U. S. S. Tampa, formerly a coast guard cutter, was torpedoed in the Bristol channel, on the night of September 26, the navy department announced.

Reports to the navy department fail to state that a submarine was sighted, but said that all the evidence indicated that the vessel was the victim of a submarine. She was escorting a convoy, and for some reason had run ahead of the other vessels.

At 8:45 an explosion was heard, and a search by the other vessels revealed wreckage from the Tampa, with one of her lifeboats. The bodies of two men in naval uniforms, but unidentified, were found floating in the wreckage.

The Tampa was commanded by Capt. C. Satterlee of the coast guard. Apparently there were no eyewitnesses to the disaster. The first knowledge of the attack was when an explosion was heard on other vessels of the convoy.

RETREAT, H.—JUST GOT HERE

'Col. Joe,' Say All Who Read Chicago Commander's Reply to French Order.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—"Hub, that's Colonel Joe!"

That is invariably the comment of a Chicagoan who has read one of the recent batch of letters Capt. Myron E. Adams of the Fort Sheridan association received from France. The letter is from First Lieut. William P. McFarland, U. S. A. air service. He wrote, in part:

"The valor of the Chicago troops is the talk of the 'Anex.' Every new arrival from their sector has more wonderful stories of them. Long live the colonel who said, when told to retreat: 'Retreat, h—! I just got here.' Sounds like Chi, doesn't it?"

BAVARIANS NOW WANT PEACE

Officer Says His Country Has Done Enough for King of Prussia.

Washington, Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Switzerland says the Germans have withdrawn troops posted along the Swiss frontier and replaced them. They were from the Bavarian land-streum, whose laxity has permitted hundreds of deserters to reach the Swiss outposts. A Bavarian officer is quoted as declaring the German morale is very low, and that his country has done quite enough fighting for the king of Prussia.

LANDIS' SON IS DECORATED

Famous Federal Judge Receives Message of Honor Paid Reed, Now an Ace.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Federal Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis is shining with reflected glory. His son, Lieut. Reed Landis, has been decorated by the British with the distinguished flying cross. Judge Landis received a cablegram to that effect. Earlier dispatches from England told Lieutenant Landis has been cited for bravery and distinguished service, but made no mention of the decoration.

GOMPERS VISITS YANK FRONT

Labor Leader Leaves for Italy After Seeing Pershing Men—Sees Belgian King.

Havre, Oct. 5.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, visited the American front in France. After his visit he left for Italy.

Mr. Gompers was received by King Albert. He visited the Belgian front during the day and expressed his admiration of the splendid morale and order of the Belgian troops fighting there.

Names New Chancellor.

Amsterdam, Oct. 5.—Prince Maximilian of Baden has been named German imperial chancellor, according to the Zeitung Am. Mittag of Berlin.

Condemned Soldier Saved.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Death sentence imposed by a military court-martial upon Sander Maki, a recruit, for refusal to obey orders of his superior officer, has been commuted to hard labor for 20 years.

Fleeing Bulgars Use Torch.

Saloniki, Oct. 7.—Burning villages marked the trail of the retreating Bulgarian army in Macedonia. Bodies of slain civilians were found in the smoking ruins at many places by the advancing allies.

WILSON OPENS DRAFT

President Draws Number 322 in Registration Lottery at Washington.

ONLY FIRST 100 NUMBERS MADE PUBLIC BY WIRE

Practically Impossible to Forward the Full Result of the Drawing—Arrangements Made for District Boards Announce This Later.

The president in person opened the ceremony of drawing numbers for the 13,000,000 men registered in the new draft. The capsule he drew contained the number 322.

Amid ceremonies profoundly impressive and of transcendent historical significance, Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the army, received in person this vast force of as yet ununiformed reserves, on behalf of the military branch of the government.

4,000,000 in Arms by July. And from this reservoir of man power—the largest body of citizen soldiers ever offered by the people of any nation to their government—General March is to recruit the army of 4,000,000 men which he has promised to have overseas by July 1 next to back up General Pershing on the battlefields of Europe.

Every man in the registration is affected, as from those who are not called for active military duty the country's war managers propose to mobilize a great industrial army of war workers to make certain of a constantly flowing stream of men and munitions to the field of battle.

The roll call, which is to assign to each of the 13,000,000 men a military number determining the order in which he is to be called, was begun by President Wilson himself, and not finished until late in the afternoon next day.

As the tally sheets were filled they were rushed over to the government printing office for the official master list, which, when completed, were sent by General Crowder to all district boards throughout the country, which, in turn were to make them public through the newspapers. In that way the country at large was informed of the order of all the numbers within a few days.

Wilson is Applauded. There was a hearty round of applause as the president, blindfolded with a piece of cloth taken from the covering of one of the chairs used at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, approached the table on which rested the famous glass bowl used upon the first drawing.

Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder guided his hand as he reached down into the bowl to pick one of the 17,000 blue capsules containing the numbers. There was increased handclapping when it was announced that the first number of the drawing was 322, for the number which the president drew has a registrant representing it in every one of the 4,557 local boards in the country. Every man whose serial number corresponds to it may therefore consider that the command to "march" or "work" comes from the commander in chief himself.

Vice President Marshall, similarly blindfolded, picked out the second number. It proved to be a high number, 7,277—which will be order No. 2 for all boards having registrants bearing that number. The average number of registrants to a board ranges only from 2,800 to 3,000.

The number which President Wilson drew has a registrant representing it in practically every district in the United States. Other numbers follow:

No. 1.....	322	No. 51.....	4,297
No. 2.....	7,277	No. 52.....	12,729
No. 3.....	4,297	No. 53.....	635
No. 4.....	1,027	No. 54.....	72
No. 5.....	16,189	No. 55.....	11,338
No. 6.....	8,295	No. 56.....	823
No. 7.....	5,266	No. 57.....	16,491
No. 8.....	1,697	No. 58.....	14,023
No. 9.....	7,123	No. 59.....	14,043
No. 10.....	2,781	No. 60.....	964
No. 11.....	9,351	No. 61.....	5,837
No. 12.....	6,147	No. 62.....	2,927
No. 13.....	10,998	No. 63.....	1,822
No. 14.....	438	No. 64.....	4,723
No. 15.....	904	No. 65.....	10,526
No. 16.....	12,268	No. 66.....	4,257
No. 17.....	1,623	No. 67.....	3,506
No. 18.....	7,139	No. 68.....	348
No. 19.....	6,369	No. 69.....	7,254
No. 20.....	3,748	No. 70.....	1,022
No. 21.....	6,540	No. 71.....	12,842
No. 22.....	3,500	No. 72.....	4,432
No. 23.....	1,245	No. 73.....	1,961
No. 24.....	15,846	No. 74.....	4,888
No. 25.....	1,960	No. 75.....	15,900
No. 26.....	12,521	No. 76.....	12,599
No. 27.....	6,590	No. 77.....	134
No. 28.....	5,841	No. 78.....	14,319
No. 29.....	2,073	No. 79.....	12,210
No. 30.....	13,728	No. 80.....	17,618
No. 31.....	29	No. 81.....	5,317
No. 32.....	6,837	No. 82.....	798
No. 33.....	1,255	No. 83.....	5,240
No. 34.....	14,122	No. 84.....	12,253
No. 35.....	11,511	No. 85.....	27
No. 36.....	2,152	No. 86.....	17,618
No. 37.....	10,723	No. 87.....	5,381
No. 38.....	7,277	No. 88.....	14,561
No. 39.....	729	No. 89.....	14,561
No. 40.....	15,971	No. 90.....	12,754
No. 41.....	5,929	No. 91.....	11,464
No. 42.....	4,948	No. 92.....	12,481
No. 43.....	5,772	No. 93.....	11,191
No. 44.....	7,034	No. 94.....	6,777
No. 45.....	225	No. 95.....	5,562
No. 46.....	4,321	No. 96.....	17,790
No. 47.....	11,698	No. 97.....	15,790
No. 48.....	5,828	No. 98.....	12,259
No. 49.....	219	No. 99.....	15,184
No. 50.....	14,838	No. 100.....	11,222

Army of Students in Line.

More than 150,000 men were added to America's fighting strength when members of the students' army training corps were formally mustered in at the colleges throughout the country. The impressive ceremony arranged for the occasion was set for eleven o'clock October 1. A message from President Wilson was read on every campus. Collegians in the training corps draw the pay of army privates, and are housed, clothed, and fed by the government. There is no tuition fee. Each student is allowed only three subjects.

Crying for Fun.

Little Ruth (at the theater)—Mamma, is that man on the stage crying in earnest? Mamma—No, dear. Little Ruth—Well, I don't see how he can cry for fun.



MAKE-BELIEVE ELEPHANT.

"In a big city apartment house," commenced Daddy, "lived a little girl named Lucy. Her hair was always curly and her eyes were very blue. Her curls, I forgot to tell you, were golden curls, and her hair was tied at the top of her head with a big hair-ribbon. One day the ribbon would be blue and another day it would be pink, sometimes it would be white, and yet again it would be yellow.

"Lucy had many toys to play with, she had many friends also. She played and she worked and she ate and she slept like many other girls and boys do, and as many grown-ups do, too.

"She loved to dance as much as anything and every week she went to a dancing class where she made beautiful little curtsies and danced with the other children.

"But it is not of the dancing class, nor of her play that I am going to tell you about. It is of a dream which Lucy had one night.

"Now, as I said before, Lucy lived in a big city apartment house.

"Down in the main hallway, on a stand, there was an elephant. Not a real elephant, for of course a real elephant could hardly find room on a hallway stand, to say the very least.

"No, the elephant was a make-believe elephant. He was small but he had a trunk and big ears and he was supposed to look just like an elephant, which he did—except in his size.

"He was made out of a sort of stone and he was exactly the same color as a real, live elephant.

"Now often when Lucy would come in from dancing class, or from play, or from school, she would wonder what it would be like to be a stone elephant, and she used to feel very sorry for the elephant, always standing in the hall.

"I know," she would say, "that the elephant isn't a real, live one, but just the same, it does seem funny to be always in the same place, day after day."

"Not long after one of these times when Lucy said this as she was going



"It is Nice to Be a Stone Elephant."

to bed at night she said to her mother: 'Aren't you glad you're not a stone elephant?' For she was almost asleep then—she had had a very busy day—and she was thinking in her half asleep and half awake thoughts of the elephant in the downstairs hall.

"Of course her mother said she was very glad she wasn't a stone elephant, and she could see, too, that Lucy was very, very sleepy.

"Not many moments passed and her light was put out and she was fast asleep in her bed. A few moments went by and then a few more, and soon Lucy heard a tiny squeak.

"What is that?" she asked. The squeaky sound came nearer and nearer and in a second, on the end of the bed, what should Lucy see but the elephant!

"I know," the elephant began, without even waiting for Lucy to make a curtsy as she might have done if he had only given her time, "that you have often wondered about me."

"I have," said Lucy, "it is true."

"But," said the elephant, "you mustn't, for I am very happy. The reason I am happy is because I haven't the brains or the feelings to be unhappy because I am always in one place.

"If I were a real elephant I would want to go out in the sunshine, I would want to eat, I would even want to play baseball; perhaps I would march in parades. But I'm not a real elephant—I'm only a make-believe one, and I haven't any feeling at all—no, not a scrap of feeling.

"And I haven't any brains. I couldn't even smile at you if you were awake. It's the old Dream King who is helping me to smile now."

"And Lucy noticed that the elephant was smiling, such a funny, droll, stone elephant smile.

"No, Lucy," the elephant continued, "you need never feel sorry for me because I am always in one place. I am like a table or a chair or a bed—except I am made in the shape of an animal, and so you feel I should be different from a piece of furniture, or an ornament for decoration.

"It is nice to be a stone elephant if one has always been one," it said, "and I suppose it is nice to be a little girl if one has always been one," and it waved its trunk and was gone."